

## **Model Constitution for a Charitable Unincorporated Association**

It may be appropriate to establish an unincorporated association where the organisation:

- is to be relatively small in terms of assets;
- has a membership;
- is to be run by charity trustees who will be elected by members or appointed to hold office for fixed terms;
- wants to take account of the views of local residents and organisations through membership or as users;
- wishes to carry out its work wholly or partly through the voluntary effort and contributions of its members;

Where the organisation is to have a membership but is expected to have considerable resources and/or employ staff and become engaged in charitable purposes which involve commercial risks it is usually more appropriate to take the form of a charitable company. It is recommended, however, that advice be sought regarding the legal and financial implications of constituting the proposed charity as either an unincorporated association or as a company, in order that the structure adopted is the one appropriate to its particular circumstances.

This model is intended for use by individuals wishing to establish a charitable association within the Isle of Man.

Every effort has been made to make the model clear and easy to use. However, it is a legal document and so considerable care must be taken to ensure that it is completed in a manner which is appropriate for the intended charity. The General Registry cannot accept any responsibility for its use. If in doubt, seek help from an advocate.

Whilst it is possible for the Constitution to be adopted by simply completing the gaps in the text we do not recommend it – it is intended that the text of the model should be reproduced as a new and complete document.

The left-hand side of each page of this document contains notes to assist you to complete the Constitution. The notes may also be useful when the new charity has been established, as a guide to the interpretation of the constitution: for this reason we recommend that you retain them.

In preparing the Constitution you should also remember that:

- If you wish to exclude, amend or add a clause, you will need to adjust the clause numbering accordingly.
- If you decide to redesignate a term (eg changing "Chairman" to "Chair"), you will need to make the change every time the term appears in the document.

When you have completed the document and it has been adopted by the association you will be ready to begin the process of registering the charity.

You will need to send to the General Registry:

- completed Schedule 2 and Notification of Officials;
- a certified copy of the constitution; and
- a certified copy of the minutes of the general meeting at which it was adopted.

Note: To certify a document, a person authorised by the trustees to do so should write on the document "I certify that this is a true copy of [enter the name of the document]" and sign and date it.

	<b>CONSTITUTION FOR A CHARITABLE UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION</b>
1. Insert the date of the meeting at which it was decided to adopt this Constitution.	1. Adopted on the .....20
2. <b>NAME</b> The name and objects of the charity are fundamental to its identity and purpose.  The charities name should be chosen with care. It should be constant with the purposes of the charity. It must not be misleading or cause confusion with other charities.  The Charity need not be called "the Charity": if preferred it may be called "the Association", "the Society", "the Friends" or whatever other designation is preferred, but it is important to be consistent throughout this document.	2. <b>NAME</b> The name of the Association is ..... (and in this document it is called "the Charity")
3. <b>OBJECTS</b> The Objects (ie the main purpose) of the Charity must be exclusively charitable under Manx law. The objects should clearly and accurately reflect the true purpose of the Charities intended activities.  The key elements to include are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the purpose itself;</li> <li>• the people who can benefit; and if appropriate</li> <li>• any geographical limits which may be needed to define the area of benefit. This may not always be necessary. If you do include an area of benefit, it is common to define it by reference to a local government area: This has the advantage of clarity and simplicity, but can create problems if the area is subsequently altered or abolished.</li> </ul> Legal advice may be required to be certain that the Objects are correctly expressed and exclusively charitable.	3. <b>OBJECTS</b> The objects of the Charity are: 1)..... 2).....
4. <b>POWERS</b> The powers are not themselves charitable objects, but consist of the legal means by which the	4. <b>POWERS</b> The Charity has the following powers, which may be exercised only in promoting the objects:

	<p>Objects in clause 3 may be promoted. It must be stressed that the powers can not be exercised for any other purpose.</p> <p>The powers included in this clause are those most commonly used by charities, but if it is known that the charity will engage in specific activities which are not mentioned it is advisable to insert additional provisions to cover them.</p>		
		4.1	To promote or carry out research
		4.2	To provide advice
		4.3	To publish or distribute information
4.4	The Charity can only co-operate in a project relevant to the Objects, so the other organisation involved must also have some concern with the Objects.	4.4	To co-operate with other bodies
4.5	Any new charity set up or supported needs to have the same or similar objects.	4.5	To support, administer or set up other charities
4.6	The Trustees should have regard to the law applicable to any fundraising activities the charity is to undertake. Where a charity will be relying on taxable trading to raise funds it is recommended that a separate, non-charitable trading company be used for the purpose. Specialist legal and accounting advice will be required.	4.6	To raise funds (but not by means of <b>taxable trading</b> )
4.7	Legal advice may well be required.	4.7	To borrow money and give security for loans
		4.8	To acquire or hire property of any kind
4.9	Legal advice will normally be required.	4.9	To let or dispose of property of any kind
4.10	This clause sets out ways in which financial assistance can be given, whether to beneficiaries (where the charity is set up to help individuals) or to other bodies. In setting the amount of any grant or loan or the extent of any guarantee (which is a contingent liability) the Trustees must consider the resources of the charity as well as the needs of the recipient charity.	4.10	To make grants or loans of money and to give guarantees
4.11	This clause enables the Trustees to designate funds for particular purposes, or as reserves. It is prudent for a charity to maintain reserves to cover planned expenditure (eg repairs to buildings) and to meet the kind of expenditure which may be required at short notice, but reserves are not an end in themselves and should not be built up without a deliberate policy decision, or be excessive in relation to the amount known or reasonably estimated to be	4.11	To set aside funds for special purposes or as reserves against future expenditure

	required.		
4.12	This clause is designed to confer a wide power of investment but to ensure that it is exercised responsibly. An "investment" is an asset which (i) is capable of producing income and (ii) may also increase in capital value. In setting the investment policy and selecting investments the Trustees should have regard to the needs of the charity for both income and capital growth, and act prudently. They should avoid trading and speculation.	4.12	To deposit or invest funds in any lawful manner (but to invest only after obtaining advice from a <b>financial expert</b> and having regard to the suitability of investments and the need for diversification)
4.13	It is considered that if discretionary powers are to be given to investment managers an express power to delegate the management of investments is required. It should always be accompanied by safeguards as here.	4.13	To delegate the management of investments to a financial expert, but only on terms that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.13.1 the investment policy is recorded <b>in writing</b> for the financial expert by the <b>Trustees</b></li> <li>4.13.2 every transaction is reported promptly to the Trustees</li> <li>4.13.3 the performance of the investments are reviewed regularly by the Trustees</li> <li>4.13.4 the Trustees are entitled to cancel the delegation arrangement at any time</li> <li>4.13.5 the investment policy and the delegation arrangement are reviewed at least once a year</li> <li>4.13.6 all payments due to the financial expert are on a scale or at a level which is agreed in advance and are reported promptly to the Trustees on receipt</li> <li>4.13.7 the financial expert must not do anything outside the powers of the Trustees</li> </ul>
4.14	Charity property, whether buildings, equipment or other property, should normally be insured up to its full reinstated value. Depending on the nature of the charity, other kinds of insurance may be necessary (eg public liability, employers liability).	4.14	To insure the Charities property against any foreseeable risk and take out other insurance policies to protect the Charity where required
4.15	This type of insurance required a special clause because it provides a benefit to the Charity Trustees. It may be helpful where the charity is involved in particular commercial risks, but it does not protect the Trustees from liability towards third parties, and the Trustees must never commit the charity to expenditure it cannot afford.	4.15	To insure Trustees against the costs of a successful defence to a criminal prosecution brought against them or against personal liability incurred on respect of any act or omission which is or is alleged to be a breach of trust or breach of duty (unless the member concerned knew that, or was reckless whether, the act or omission was a breach of trust or breach of duty)
4.16	This clause covers employees, independent contractors and volunteers, and enables salaries and pensions, or fees, or expenses (or none of these) to be provided. All necessary advice about employment law should be obtained. A charity should not pay more than a reasonable rate for the tasks, but should aim to be a	4.16	Subject to clause 10.2, to employ paid or unpaid agents, staff or advisers

	good employer. If there will be a significant number of employees it is wise to consider incorporation as a charitable company. Special care is required if it is proposed to employ Trustees		
4.17	This clause will be relevant in the increasing number of cases in which charities enter into contracts to provide services to local or health authorities. A charity can only enter into a contract of this kind if the work it will be doing will promote its Objects. It may be wise to consider incorporation as a charitable company if the charity will be involved in significant contractual commitments.	4.17	To enter into contracts to provide services to or on behalf of other bodies
		4.18	To pay the costs of forming the Charity
4.19	This "blanket provision" is intended to cover any other power not expressly mentioned. It is still restricted to promoting the Objects.	4.19	To do anything else within the law which promotes the Objects
5	<b>MEMBERSHIP</b> Members are essential to an unincorporated association: it cannot function without them.	5	<b>MEMBERSHIP</b>
5.1	This clause provides for an "open" membership. Open membership is essential if the members are to receive benefits, and do not simply join to support the charity. Some charitable unincorporated associations confine membership to individuals, and do not therefore provide for member organisations.	5.1	Membership of the Charity is open to any individual over 18 [or organisation] interested in promoting the objects and approved by the Trustees
5.2	Apart from "individual" and "corporate" members, it may be considered helpful to provide for eg associate, junior or honorary members with different rates of subscription and voting rights.	5.2	the Trustees may establish different classes of membership and set appropriate rates of subscription
5.3	It is important that the Charity keeps an up-to-date register of its members: failure to do so can result in a number of problems, including serious difficulties with the calling of annual and extraordinary general meetings as well as identifying those eligible to vote. The Trustees must ensure that all personal data is handled in accordance with Data Protection legislation.	5.3	The Trustees must keep a register of names and addresses of the members which must be made available to any member upon request.
		5.4	Membership of the Charity is not transferable
		5.5	Membership is terminated if the member dies or, if it is an organisation, ceases to exist
		5.6	A member whose subscription is six months in arrears ceases to be a member but may be readmitted on payment of the amount

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		5.7	A member may resign by written notice to the Charity unless, after the resignation, there would be less than two members
5.8	It is uncommon for a member of a charity to be removed from membership, but if this happens it must be done for good reason. Any decision to remove a member must be justifiable.	5.8	The Trustees may terminate the membership of any individual or organisation whose continued membership would in reasonable view of the Trustees be harmful to the Charity (but only after notifying the member concerned in writing and considering the matter in the light of any written representations which the member puts forward within 14 clear days after receiving notice)
6	<b>GENERAL MEETINGS</b> A general meeting is a formal gathering of members	6	<b>GENERAL MEETINGS</b>
6.1	This clause states who has the right to attend and vote at general meetings, ie individual members and the "authorised representatives" of member organisations. The charity may invite other individuals to observe or participate, but not to vote.	6.1	All members are entitled to attend general meetings of the Charity in person or (in the case of a member organisation) through an authorised representative
6.2	Where a number of clear days' notice is specified each "day" starts at midnight, and the day on which notice is given does not count.	6.2	General meetings are called by 14 clear days' written notice to the members specifying the business to be transacted
6.3	This is the minimum number of members required to be present before any valid business can be transacted.  The quorum chosen should be realistic.	6.3	There is a quorum at a general meeting if the number of members or authorised representatives personally present is at least .....[number] (or .....[percentage])
		6.4	The Chair or (if the Chair is unwilling to do so) some other member elected by those present presides at a general meeting
6.5	It should be noted that the required majority is not a majority of the members present at the meeting, but of the votes cast.	6.5	Except where otherwise provided in this Constitution, every issue at a general meeting is determined by a simple majority of the votes cast by the members present in person or (in the case of a member organisation) through an authorised representative
6.6	The casting vote given to the person who presides at a meeting is intended to enable the meeting to proceed with its business. It is normal for the matter to be given in favour of the <i>status quo</i> to allow further debate on the matter on a future occasion.	6.6	Except for the Chair of the meeting, who had a second or casting vote, every member present in person or through an authorised representative is entitled to one vote on every issue
		6.7	An Annual General Meeting shall be held in .....[month] of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be practically possible.
6.8.5	A registered auditor, approved person or independent examiner will be required to audit or examine the charities' accounts in accordance with the Audit Bill 2006. A charity whose income amounted to less than £5,000 in	6.8	At an AGM the members: 6.8.1 receive the accounts of the Charity for the previous financial year 6.8.2 receive reports of the Trustees on the Charities activities since the previous AGM

	its last financial year does not legally require an independent examination, but it is still advisable to have one.		<p>6.8.3 elect elected committee members to replace those retiring from office</p> <p>6.8.4 elect from among the members of the Charity the Chair of the Charity for the following year</p> <p>6.8.5 appoint an auditor or independent examiner for the Charity where required</p> <p>6.8.6 discuss and determine any issues of policy or deal with any other business put before them</p>
6.9	Where an urgent or important matter (such as an amendment of the Constitution) which must be decided at a general meeting cannot conveniently be dealt with at an AGM, the meeting specially called for the purpose is an extraordinary general meeting (EGM).	6.9	An EGM may be called at any time by the Charity at the written request of at least .....[number] members or by the request of the Trustees.
7	<b>THE TRUSTEES</b> This clause sets out the composition of the charities governing body.	7	<b>THE TRUSTEES</b>
		7.1	The Charity and its property and funds shall be managed and administered by a committee comprising of officers and other members elected in accordance with this constitution. The officers and other members of the committee shall be the Trustees of the Charity and in this constitution are together called "the Trustees"
		7.2	The Trustees committee when complete consists of at least three and not more than .....[number] individuals, all of whom must be members (but must not be paid employees) of the Charity, i.e. 7.2.1 the Chair 7.2.2 .....[number] elected committee members
	Retirement of the elected Trustees helps to ensure the continuity of the Charity.	7.3	Each of the Trustees shall retire with effect from the conclusion of the AGM next after their appointment but shall be eligible for re-election at that AGM
7.4	This provision is important: it is designed to ensure as far as possible that everyone who takes on the task of being a Trustee of the Charity is aware of the legal responsibilities it entails.  Note: any changes to the Trustees must be notified, on the prescribed form, to the General Registry within 28 days of the change.	7.4	Every Trustee must sign a declaration of willingness to act as a trustee of the Charity before they are eligible to vote at any meeting of the committee
		7.5	A Trustee automatically ceases to be a Trustee if they: 7.5.1 is incapable, whether mentally or physically, of managing their own affairs 7.5.2 is absent from .....[number] consecutive meetings of the Trustees 7.5.3 ceases to be a member of the charity (but such a person May be reinstated by resolution of all the other Trustees

			<p>resuming membership of the Charity)</p> <p>7.5.4 resigns by written notice to the Charity (but only if at least two Trustees will remain in office)</p> <p>7.5.5 is removed by a resolution passed by all the other Trustees after inviting the views of the Trustee concerned and considering the matter in light of any such views</p>
7.6	This clause acts as a reminder of the general rule that Trustees are entitled to recover from the charity whatever funds they may be obliged to pay out as a consequence of running the charity, eg paying for goods or services ordered by them and supplied to the charity. Of course the indemnity is of no value if the charity has no funds to meet it.	7.6	A retiring Trustee is entitled to an indemnity from the following Trustees at the expense of the Charity in respect of any liabilities properly incurred while he or she held office
7.7	Occasionally a mistake occurs in appointment procedures. If a mistake of this kind is discovered it does not retrospectively invalidate previous decisions but should be put right before further decisions are taken.	7.7	A technical defect in the appointment of a Trustee of which the committee are unaware at the time does not invalidate decisions taken at meetings
8	<b>TRUSTEE MEETINGS</b> This clause deals with the meetings and proceedings of the Trustees	8	<b>TRUSTEE MEETINGS</b>
8.1	The number of meetings per year will depend on (i) the nature of the charities activities and (ii) the extent of which work is delegated to sub-committees and/or staff	8.1	The Trustees must hold at least .....[number] meetings each year
8.2	Bearing in mind that decisions may be taken on majority vote, the quorum should normally be fixed at (at least) one more than the number nearest one third of the total Trustees	8.2	A quorum at a Trustee meeting is .....[number] members
		8.3	The Chair or (if the Chair is unwilling to do so) some other Trustee chosen by the members present presides at each Trustee meeting
8.4	An alternative to a decision taken at a meeting is a written resolution, but this will not be valid unless signed by all of the Trustees.	8.4	Every issue will be determined by a simple majority of the votes cast at a Trustees meeting but a resolution which is in writing and signed by all Trustees is as valid as a resolution passed at a meeting and for this purpose the resolution may be contained in more than one document and will be treated as passed on the date of the last signature
8.5	See note to clause 6.6 above.	8.5	Except for the chair of the meeting, who has a second or casting vote, every Trustee has one vote on each issue
9	<b>POWERS OF THE TRUSTEES</b>	9	<b>POWERS OF THE TRUSTEES</b> The Trustees have the following powers in the administration of the Charity:
9.1	In this constitution the Chair is appointed by the AGM but other honorary officers are appointed by the Trustees from among their number. A Treasurer is essential.	9.1	to appoint a Treasurer and other honorary officers

	There may be an honorary Secretary, although it is often convenient for the secretary's role to be undertaken by a paid employee. There may also be a membership secretary or holders of other specified offices, which may alter from year to year according to the charities activities.		
9.2	A specific provision is essential if the Charity is to be able to delegate to sub-committees. The trustees will be legally responsible for the sub-committee's acts, and for this reason it is prudent for at least one Trustee to be a member of each sub-committee. The Trustees should also define the terms of reference of each sub-committee with care. It is essential in all cases to provide for reporting back, and this may have to be in writing. Whilst the power to delegate is not limited to any particular functions, it is usually appropriate for the final decision on major matters of policy or resources to be reserved to the Trustees.	9.2	to delegate any of their functions to sub-committees consisting of two or more persons appointed by them (but at least one member of every sub-committee must be a Trustee and all proceedings of sub-committees must be reported promptly to the Trustees)
9.3 & 9.4 & 9.5	The Trustees are allowed to make rules of various kinds to govern different aspects of running the Charity. There is no need to call them "Standing Orders", "Rules" and "Regulations": they can all be called "Rules" if preferred.	9.3	to make standing orders consistent with this Constitution to govern proceedings at general meetings
		9.4	to make rules consistent with this Constitution about the Committee and sub-committees
		9.5	to make regulations consistent with this Constitution about the running of the Charity (including the operation of bank accounts and the commitment of funds)
9.6	This clause is designed to place the responsibility for finding a solution to internal disputes on the Trustees, given the damage which can result to a charity from such arguments, especially when they become public.	9.6	to resolve or establish procedures to assist the resolution of disputes within the Charity
		9.7	to exercise any powers of the Charity which are not reserved to a general meeting
10	<b>PROPERTY AND FUNDS</b> This clause reflects the legal position that the property of a charitable unincorporated association is held on trust for the Objects rather than belonging to the members or Trustees.	10	<b>PROPERTY AND FUNDS</b>
		10.1	The property and funds of the Charity must be used only for promoting the Objects and do not belong to the members of the Charity or the Trustees
10.2	These clauses reflect the legal	10.2	No Trustee may receive any payment of money or other material

10.3	principal that the Trustees must not benefit from the Charity except so far as expressly permitted by the Constitution. They prevent a Trustee from being an employee although clause 10.2.6 allows a restricted number with specialist skills to be paid fees for work done, subject to the procedural safeguards in clause 10.3. Without express permission in the Constitution, a Trustee cannot be a beneficiary of the charity (see clause 10.2.7).	<p>benefit (whether direct or indirect) from the Charity except:</p> <p>10.2.1 under clause 4.15 (indemnity insurance) and 10.2.6 (fees)</p> <p>10.2.2 reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses (including hotel and travel costs) actually incurred in the administration of the Charity</p> <p>10.2.3 interest at a reasonable rate of money lent to the Charity</p> <p>10.2.4 a reasonable rent or hiring fee for property let or hired to the Charity</p> <p>10.2.5 an indemnity in respect of any liabilities properly incurred in running the Charity (including the costs of a successful defence to criminal proceedings)</p> <p>10.2.6 any Trustee who possesses specialist skills or knowledge, and any firm or company of which such a person is a member or employee, may charge and be paid reasonable fees for work carried out for the Charity on the instructions of the other Trustees but (i) only if the procedure prescribed by clause 10.3 is followed in selecting the member, firm or company concerned and setting the fees and (ii) provided that this provision may not apply to more than one half of the Trustees in any financial year</p> <p>10.2.7 in the case of any individual member, charitable benefits in his or her capacity as a beneficiary</p> <p>10.2.8 in exceptional cases, other payments or material benefits (but only with prior written approval of the Trustees)</p>
		<p>10.3 Whenever a Trustee has a personal interest in a matter to be discussed at a Trustee meeting, the Trustee must:</p> <p>10.3.1 declare an interest before discussion begins on the matter</p> <p>10.3.2 withdraw from that part of the meeting unless expressly invited to remain in order to provide information</p> <p>10.3.3 not be counted in the quorum for that part of the meeting</p> <p>10.3.4 withdraw during the vote and have no vote on the matter</p>
10.4	"Trust corporation" is a technical legal term and "holding trustee" is defined as: An individual or corporate body responsible for holding the title to the property but not authorised to make any decisions relating to its use, investment or disposal.	10.4 Any trust corporation which is appointed as a holding trustee or any nominee for the Charity may be paid reasonable fees
10.5	It is obvious that prudent Trustees do not allow significant amounts of money to be kept as cash, or leave funds on current account unless they are likely to be applied in the near future.	10.5 Funds which are not required for immediate use or which will be required for use at a future date must be placed on deposit or invested in accordance with clause 4.12 until needed
10.6	The charity is not a legal person and cannot therefore hold the legal title of property or investments in its own name. It is often inconvenient for the Trustees, who may change	<p>10.6 Investments and other property of the Charity may be held:</p> <p>10.6.1 in the names of the Trustees for the time being</p> <p>10.6.2 in the names of a nominee (being a corporate body registered or having an established place of business)</p>

	frequently, to hold property in their individual names. Yet it is important that the charity should retain control of its property. This clause provides several alternatives.		<p>10.6.3 within the Isle of Man) under the control of the Trustees or of a financial expert acting on their instructions in the names of at least two and up to four holding trustees for the Charity who must be appointed (and may be removed) by a resolution of the Trustees</p> <p>10.6.4 in the name of a trust corporation as a holding trustee for the Charity, which must be appointed (and may be removed) by deed executed by the Trustees</p> <p>10.6.5 in the case of land, by the Official Custodian for the Charity under an order by the Court</p>
11	<b>Records and Accounts</b>	11	<b>Records and Accounts</b>
11.1 11.2	The keeping of adequate records is essential if a Charity is to be properly run.	11.1	<p>The Trustees must comply with their obligations to Charity legislation with regard to:</p> <p>11.1.1 the keeping of accounting records for the Charity</p> <p>11.1.2 the preparation of annual statements of account for the Charity</p> <p>11.1.3 the transmission of the statements of account to the Charity</p> <p>11.1.4 the preparation of an annual return and its transmission to the General Registry within six months of the financial year end</p>
		11.2	<p>In order to attain the above the Trustees must keep proper records of:</p> <p>11.2.1 all proceedings at general meetings</p> <p>11.2.2 all proceedings at Trustee meetings</p> <p>11.2.3 all reports of sub-committees</p> <p>11.2.4 all professional advice obtained</p>
11.3	This provision is designed to ensure that the members of the Charity have access to the published report and statements of account.	11.3	Annual reports and statements of account relating to the Charity will be made available for inspection by any member of the Charity
12	<b>Amendments</b> Amendments to the Constitution may well be needed as the Charity develops. The Constitution will be incapable of amendment, except where a scheme is approved by the Court, if a specific power to amend is not included. It is usual to include such a power and to require more than a simple majority for a vote on the matter.	12	<b>Amendments</b>
12.1 .1	The members must be given advance notice of proposed amendments to the Constitution. The period of notice should be the same as included in clause 6.2.	12.1	Any provision of this constitution may be amended provided that:
12.1 .2	It is of the utmost importance that the Constitution should not be amended in a way that makes it impossible for the Charity to continue to operate.		<p>12.1.1 the members must be given 14 clear days' notice of the proposed amendments</p> <p>12.1.2 no amendment may be made that would have the effect of making the Charity cease to be a Charity under the law of the Isle of Man</p> <p>12.1.3 no amendment may be made to the Objects, or this clause, without the prior approval of the Chief Registrar</p>

		12.1.4	any resolution to amend this constitution is passed by a two thirds majority of the votes cast at a general meeting
		12.2	A copy of any resolution amending this constitution must be sent to the Chief Registrar within twenty eight days of it being passed detailing all of the changes
13	<b>Dissolution</b> It is not unusual for unincorporated charitable associations to reach the end of their useful life and decide to dissolve. If so, the debts and liabilities must be provided for and there may be assets remaining. Those assets must be used in furthering the Objects or for charitable purposes which are within or similar to the Objects, and this clause sets out various alternatives. Further information on this may be obtained from <a href="http://www.gov.im/charities">www.gov.im/charities</a>	13	<b>Dissolution</b>
		13.1	If at any time the members at a general meeting decide to dissolve the Charity, the Trustees will remain in office and be responsible for the orderly winding up of the Charities affairs
		13.2	After making provision for all outstanding liabilities of the Charity, the Trustees apply remaining property and funds in one or more of the following ways: 13.2.1 directly for the objects 13.2.2 by transfer to one or more other bodies established for exclusively charitable purposes within, the same or as similar to the objects 13.2.3 in such other manner as the law of the Isle of Man permits
		13.3	A final report and statement of account relating to the Charity must be sent to the General Registry
14	In order to make this an official document it must be signed and witnessed.  The Constitution should be witnessed by all Trustees who are present at the time of adoption of this document.	14	<b>Signed</b>  Name.....  Signature..... [Name and signature of the chair of the meeting]  <b>Witnessed</b>  Name.....  Address.....  .....  Signature..... [Name, address and signature of witness]

